

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McInnes Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacInnes Editor and Manager—J. R. Burnett Vice-President—J. E. Burnett

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The Common Touch

His Honour Lieutenant Governor Hertz has the gift of happy expression. On Wednesday evening, on the occasion of the presentation of the cups which he donated for the best kept residence and grounds in each County, His Honour pertinently remarked that there is no such thing as a back farm since the advent of the automobile.

The social amenities of life have always appealed strongly to Governor Hertz. It was typical of him to say, with a touch of whimsical humor, that the one drawback to living in Government House is that the country people will not call. It has been his privilege and pleasure, on every occasion, to entertain the distinguished visitors who come to our shores; but if he were permitted to do only this, if the friendly relations and social intercourse between himself and our citizens of town and country were interrupted or affected by reason of his official duties, we believe that His Honour would long ago have resigned in favor of some one more ambitious of gubernatorial distinction.

Tourists and Farm Products

One of the most noticeable effects of the tourist business is the immediate demand created for the home and domestic products, particularly eggs, chicken, cream, bacon, and butter. Mr. A. R. Jones, manager of the Maritime Egg Exchange, St. John and Halifax, who was for some time associated with the egg and poultry industry of this Province, informs The Guardian that on the beginning of the tourist business in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the demand for eggs immediately leaps beyond the productive capacity of both provinces, necessitating the importation of fresh supplies from Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Quebec.

Prince Edward Island has been most successful in the development of egg and poultry production, largely through the efforts of the provincial association and its capable manager and secretary, Messrs. George and James Leightizer. Even with the increase already achieved, we have not yet reached the limit of production in this line. Still further market demands may be anticipated with the opening of the tourist season and the improved hotel facilities. This is a matter that our farmers will do well to keep in mind; and it is hoped that with the coming summer there will be a large increase in the poultry population of the Province. There is perhaps no other line of agriculture which pays as well or commands such a constant market.

Conference Propaganda

The reading public, suggests a western exchange, may rightly be warned not to take too much stock in the press reports about the Naval Conference that will come from London during the next few weeks. According to reports, there are about 300 newspaper correspondents in London assembled from all parts of the world, which works out to about ten correspondents per delegate. Inasmuch as the Conference will do all its actual work "in committee," that is, in private, and will be particularly desirous that the details of the inevitable differences of opinion be kept secret in the interests of an ultimate compromise, the 300 correspondents are likely to be hard put to it for the daily story that the folks back home, who are paying the bills, will expect. They will not get much help from the official bulletins which will be as colorless as these documents always are.

Under these conditions, it is predicted, we shall have tons of speculation, surmise and rumor, against the odd ounce of fact which will now and then emerge from the proceedings. This speculation, from the circumstances of the case, will have to do largely with the possibilities of disagreement. And in addition there will inevitably be despatches tendentious in character designed to make trouble, which will appear in newspapers of the ultra-nationalistic type in the United States, France, and possibly other countries. That was notoriously the case at Geneva in 1927, when the reporting left much to be desired in the qualities of clarity and impartiality. While the conditions surrounding the London Conference will afford a measure of discouragement for trouble-makers, the interests that want the Conference to be a failure will use every available agency, including propaganda, to that end.

Editorial Notes

It is encouraging to note, in the secretary's report of the Potato Growers' Association, that the saving effected on acid phosphate by the reduction of \$1.50 a ton for this fertilizer will amount to some \$20,000—or enough to pay the entire expense of running the Association.

A news item, published elsewhere in The Guardian, tells of the impending visit next August of a party of some one hundred and fifty members to the Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association to Prince Edward Island to inspect methods of potato cultivation. This is a distinct compliment to the reputation Prince Edward Island has achieved in the quality production of potatoes.

Hon. W. M. Lea, Minister of Agriculture, has been invited to attend, as a guest of the evening, the annual Maritime men's dinner at Toronto on Feb. 4th. The dinner will coincide with the meetings of national breeders' associations in the Ontario capital. Mr. Lea will endeavor to attend. The Minister's presence at gatherings of this kind is good publicity for the Province. He can be trusted to discuss provincial matters intelligently and to avoid giving misleading or embarrassing interviews. This is an invaluable qualification for a government member.

Prohibition advocates will have some difficulty in accounting for the fact, as stated in a recent Canadian Press despatch, that the death rate from alcoholism is proportionately almost six times as great in the United States as in Canada. There is the further extraordinary fact that deaths from acute and chronic alcoholism in the United States in 1929 were nearly six times that of 1919, the first year of prohibition. These statements are issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, being the result of a survey made among 19,000,000 policy holders.

Notes By The Way

"Government by Acroage" is discussed in Plain Talk by Orville Welsh, his contention being that the representation of the people of the United States, both in Congress and in the State Legislatures is as unfair and corrupt as was that of England in the days of the "rotten boroughs" before the passage of the Reform Bill. It was in the days of George the Third that the Colonies rebelled and at that time it was possible for less than 100 men to elect a majority of the House of Commons.

"It is the Misfortune of America," writes Mr. Welsh, "that the rotten borough system still flourishes in England at the time our State and Federal Constitutions were framed. Since then in Britain as well as in most other countries electoral inequalities have in the main been abolished, but in the United States they linger in their very worst form." There was no manhood suffrage in those old days, and in only one-third of the early States was population taken as a basis for any legislative apportionment.

In Massachusetts each town (or township) was given two representatives in the legislature regardless of its size. And how is it in the Electoral College which finally elects the President? How are the State Electors chosen? The Constitution says each state shall appoint a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress. That gives New York 45 electors, or one for 230,782 people. Nevada has three electors, or one for every 25,802.

Mr. Welsh points out that while the city of New York has a population almost a million greater than that within the State but outside the big city, the outside, or "up-state" vote is much larger than the vote of New York City. This fact dominates the politics of New York State both in the Legislature at Albany and in Congress at Washington. All the States have each two Houses, a Senate and a Legislative Assembly and so there are National Senators and Representatives at Washington and State Senators and representatives at each state capital.

Under the present system New York City has only 22 Senators out of 51 and 67 Assembly men out of 150 at Albany. So "the up-state tall wag" is the New York City dog. And that is the way it is all over the nation, according to Mr. Welsh, owing to the fact that acres count for the polls. United States cities now contain much more than half the population of the Republic, but owing to not being fairly represented, they are outvoted by the rural districts all the time.

Moreover Mr. Welsh affirms that it was the men of acres who gave the majority which ten years ago brought in the Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution. It is true as we believe, that the cities as a rule were largely opposed to Prohibition, and the majority in the country districts much more generally in its favor. As the cities increase the number of their people much more rapidly than the rural districts, the future of Prohibition seems precarious.

The Railway Commissioners have raised the price of haulage of western coal to Ontario to \$3.23 per ton, which Premier Ferguson regards as prohibitive. This will diminish employment in the Alberta mines, involve the importation of American coal and send a mint of Canadian dollars across the border to enrich the coal barons over there. It will, however, please Uncle Sam, which now as from the beginning is and has been a prime objective for the Liberal powers that be in Ottawa.

"There is something intangible about a Maritimer," said Hon. R. B. Bennett the other day at the second annual dinner and home dance of the Maritime Province Association in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto. "The Maritimers are a great people and frankly admit it," he continued. "There are no finer people in Canada. Wherever we go, be it Winnipeg, Calgary or Vancouver, we find a few people formed together in a Maritime Association. If the churches in Western Canada want a new minister, or a new bishop, where do they go why, to the Maritimes, of course. In fact when a university needs a professor, or a president, it must be a Maritimer. When a bank or an industry needs an official it seems inevitable that he comes from the land of the Bluesoes. And it seems that the intangible something which holds us together is Our Lord. If we have faith in Our Father then we must of necessity have faith in ourselves and hold to the traditions which have made the Maritime Provinces an indispensable part of Canada."

That Body of Yours

By James W. Bates, M.D.

ROUGH OR FINE FOODS

When you read that one physician advises against the use of raw fruits and vegetables, bran and other 'rough' foods, whilst another advises their daily use, you may wonder which one is right.

As a matter of fact, considering that most individuals get very little exercise, the use of these rough foods would be of help, as they give bulk to the food and this enables the intestine to grasp or take hold of the food better as it moves along.

Also its roughness irritates or stimulates the intestinal walls to contract and this helps filter food through to the waiting blood and lymph vessels in the small intestine; and in the large intestine where the wastes of the food are accumulated, these 'rough' or 'cellulose' foods stimulate its walls and so the wastes are carried along, and thus removed from the body.

However where there exists an irritation of any part of the canal, stomach, large or small intestine—these rough foods can cause trouble and should not be eaten.

Further, there are some individuals in whom these foods cause an unnatural fermentation. It would seem that they are just too strong for their intestinal tract, and abdominal pain, headache, and backache often follow the use of these foods.

Thus turnips or cabbage, good rough foods, give distress, and beans of all kinds do likewise.

The use of raw fruits in their natural skins or coverings is also the cause of much fermentation, gas formation, and pain.

What is the thought? That a little rye, brown, or whole wheat bread, and a little raw fruit or even raw vegetables could be safely added to the daily diet of most of us, but should not form any large part of the day's food supply.

Where the use of any of these foods is known to give distress there is nothing to be gained by the continued use of that particular food, as there are other rough foods that may not create this disturbance.

Where plenty of exercise or work is taken, it would seem that the system can take care of almost any kind of food, because all the processes are working 'full time'.

The lesson is obvious.

The Poet's Corner

RICHARD HOVEY

Asking nothing, revealing naught, But minting his words from a fund of thought.

A keeper of silence eloquent, Needy, yet royally well content,

Of the mettled breed, yet abhorring strife, And full of the mellow juice of life,

A taster of wine, with an eye for a maid, Never too bold, and never afraid,

Never heart-whole, never heart-sick, (These are the things I worship in Dick.)

No fidget and no reformer, just A calm observer of ought and must,

A lover of books, but a reader of man,

Premier Bracken of Manitoba has made it clear that the Dominion Government, which is responsible for immigration, should be a party to the solution of the unemployment problem. He would have the Ottawa Government pay one-third of the cost.

The Grand Division of Sons of Temperance in annual session adopted a number of resolutions among which were the following: which are significant; even if contradictory: 2—Resolved that we consider the present penalties for infraction against the Prohibitory Law entirely inadequate to curb the present large illicit liquor selling and smuggling; that fines of from one to five hundred dollars do not mean anything in comparison to the large profits made by the rum sellers.

3—Resolved that we as a Grand Division assert our allegiance to the present Temperance Legislation, inasmuch as the law is all right, but needs honest and strict enforcement.

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

"PAMPHLET VS. MEMORIAL"

Sir,—On Tuesday the 21st inst., the Patriot published a pamphlet handed to it by Hon. Mr. Lea, Acting Premier, which must have gladdened the heart of every person in this Province, because it showed that we were entitled to an additional yearly subsidy of \$3,572,166.57. Note how carefully the Government had prepared this pamphlet when they brought it down to the exact cent. With these three and a half million dollars extra subsidy, I can tell you Sir, I became pretty chummy and my wife Mandy bought a new frock. I thought we would now be lending money to England and other countries that needed money because we could never spend it all ourselves. But judge of my disappointment when Premier Saunders came back from Ottawa and the Patriot announced he had filed a "Memorial" claiming only \$572,413.94. True this was for public lands only but that was all the memorial mentioned and the pamphlet says that under the same head we are entitled to \$1,613,453.94. Why did Mr. Saunders, when he got to Ottawa make this tremendous reduction of \$1,041,040.00? I would not have minded if he had taken off a \$150 or so for cash down, but to make a reduction of more than a million on one item alone has plunged me into the depths of despair and Mandy feels worse about it than I do. This memorial is signed by Albert C. Saunders, Premier; Walter M. Lea, Minister of Agriculture, and J. O. C. Campbell, Counsel. This makes it a very formidable document, but all the same I like the pamphlet better, and I wonder at Mr. Lea giving up without a struggle the child which he had christened, and which he seemed to make his very own. I fear the "memorial" was all the doings of that young man Campbell who got our esteemed Minister of Agriculture to sign on the dotted line. But the greatest danger is, if Mr. Saunders should pay another visit to Ottawa and make another reduction of a million or so we would be in debt and would then have to pay a subsidy instead of getting one. The fact is, the plot seems to thicken and darken with nearly every issue of the Patriot until my head aches, and that is the reason I want to stick to the pamphlet and have nothing to do with "Memorials." I hope it is not too late for Mr. Lea to get back to the pamphlet and insist on getting the \$3,572,166.57.

It would be cruel on Mr. Lea's part to have raised our hopes so high, and then abandon us and I don't think he will do it.

In haste and partly in fear, I am

Sir, etc.,

ANDY.

No cynic and no charlatan,

Who never defers and never de-mands,

But, smiling, takes the world in his hands—

Seeing it good as when God first saw

And gave it the weight of his will for law.

—Bliss Carman.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK YEIGB

CANADA'S WINE INDUSTRY

Q. What is the extent of Canada's Wine Industry?

A. Canada's Wine Industry shows a steady growth, with a production value in 1928 of \$3,674,548 or a capital investment of \$5,705,568 an increase of 29.5 per cent in a year. Fermented wine accounted for most of the production value, with grape juice representing a relatively small amount. Ontario continues to be the chief wine producing province. The imports of wines totalled \$3,460,686 (75 p. c. from France) and exports \$106,338.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

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SAFETY VERSUS HIGH RETURNS Many a man has lost his hard-earned savings because of the fatal lure of high returns. A safe general rule to remember is—the greater the prospective return, the greater the risk PUT YOUR SAVINGS INTO A SAVINGS ACCOUNT in the BANK OF MONTREAL There they will earn a reasonable interest and be safe Charlottetown Branch: G. FILLITER, Manager

Maritime Shipbuilder

Prince Edward Island has a distinguished son in Coos Bay, Oregon. This is Robert Banks of Lower Grand River, Kings Co. P. E. I. He belongs to the well known ship building firm of Kruse and Banks, Surveyor to Board of Marine Underwriters of San Francisco.

Robert Banks left the Island in 1889, and learned the trade of ship building in New England. After a stay in Seattle, San Francisco, and Eureka, he went to Coos Bay in 1905. Mr. Kruse, his partner, is one he had known for years as a ship builder, and that explains their partnership in 1905.

Among the many wooden vessels they built in 25 years are 20 ships in the lumber trade, 12 wartime U. S. steamers, several car ferry boats that operate in San Francisco Bay, to say nothing of many barges and repairs of steamers.

On account of steel ships taking the place of wooden vessels they ceased building wooden ships in 1922. Mr. Banks informs me there is a tug of U. S. wooden vessels dumped in the market and sold for ten per cent of their original cost. In spite of all this the Kruse and Banks ship yard is still in operation, building barges, small boats, tugs and doing repair work. Their ship yard is a well equipped for doing first class work on short notice they are always ready. There are three building sheds, each 200 feet in length by 70 feet in height and fully provided with cranes. One enjoys the smell of oakum and seasoned sawed lumber.

At present the firm is building three large scows for the U. S. Power Co. Many thousands of people used to be present during wartime whenever they launched and christened a large ship. A ship is always tested with water to indicate leakage. Near by is a gigantic electric power plant, the Mountain State, which is entirely fueled by the saw dust and waste lumber of Coos Bay Saw Mills. The climate at Coos Bay is surely ideal winter and summer, for ship building or anything else. From 1905 to 1921 Neil Banks, a brother of Robert Banks, was employed by this company, but he was not a member of the firm. Neil Banks is comfortably situated in Portland. He recently built himself a fine modern home. The good old time hospitality of

P. E. Island still prevails with Robert Banks and his charming wife. They are a most congenial couple. Mrs. Banks is a native of Scotch Fort, P. E. Island. Their only daughter attends a local high school. The Banks enjoy a splendid home and garden in a select part of North Bend.

It is worthy of note that the two biggest ship builders on the Coast are Maritimers, one is Robert Banks of Coos Bay, the other is Matt Walsh of San Pedro, Calif. The latter is a native of Canoe, N.S. R. E. Delaney in Oakland, Maple Leaf.

Cheese

(The London Times) Why should cheese called Cheddar have become "the staple cheese of the great mass of the London population"? Why do dockers and railway workers like it red, and others white? How is it that Cheddar has become, so to speak, the elemental cheese, so that in some shops it is called simply "cheese," as eggs which come between "cooking" and "for electioneering purposes" are simply "eggs"? Do those who eat this wholesome and nourishing produce imagine that they

CONSERVATIVE WOMEN are CORDIALLY REQUESTED to attend AN ORGANIZATION MEETING in THE LADIES CLUB ROOM Bank of Commerce Building Friday Night at 8 O'clock

Hickeys The best leaf and the longest cure give you the most lasting and delicious chew when you ask for H & N Black Twist. You'll have the time of your life trying to chew the flavor out of this fine tobacco. "BLACK TWIST" CHEWING HICKEY & NICHOLSON